



Clockwise from upper left: John MacVane, Samuel De Palma, Jules Bergman, Harrison Salisbury.

Four Talks Planned ABC's Jules Bergman Set For 'Affairs' Lecture

Major issues of the new decade — the Middle East crisis, the balance of power in Asia, the role of international organizations and the struggle to save our planet from pollution — will be discussed during the 25th annual Institute of World Affairs Sept. 27 to Oct. 18 at UNO.

Speakers, each selected for his expertise concerning "The World of the '70's", will be John MacVane, United Nations correspondent for the American Broadcasting Company; Jules Bergman, science editor for the American Broadcasting Company; Samuel De Palma, assistant secretary of state for international organization affairs; and Harrison Salisbury, Pulitzer Prize winning reporter and author, and one of the assistant managing editors of the New York Times.

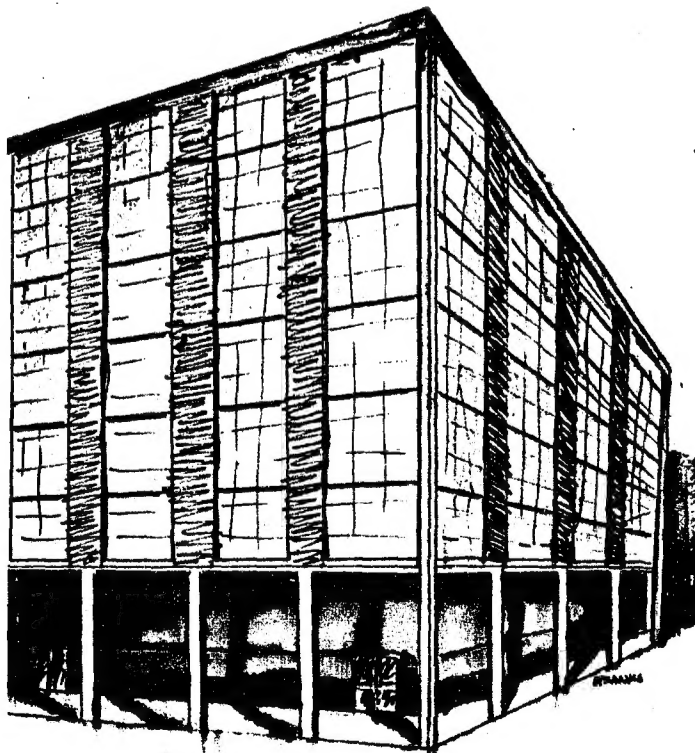
MacVane will open the series Sept. 27 with a discussion of "The Threat of the Middle East: Prospect for Settlement." Bergman will lecture on "The Battle To Save Our Planet" Oct. 4, and De Palma will discuss "The U.N. (International Organization) in the '70's" Oct. 11. The series will close Oct. 18 with Salisbury's discussion of "Asia in the '70's: Red China, USSR and the USA."

Teacher Corps Aid Received

UNO has received a \$99,169 grant for developing one of the nation's five Teacher Corps decentralized recruiting and referral centers according to President Kirk E. Naylor.

Dr. Naylor pointed out that the grant from Teacher Corps, U.S. Office of Education, will provide UNO with funds for operating a program expected to involve about 3,000 applicants from 14 states — Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Minnesota and Missouri.

Formal opening of the regional Teacher Corps offices will take place early this fall at the Center for Urban Education, off-campus laboratory of the UNO College of Education, at 3805 N. 16th St.



Artist's Conception by Michael Franks

Wade Appointment To Be Decided By Regents Tomorrow

Melvin Wade took over the post of Black Studies Coordinator Wednesday, subject to the Regents' approval at their meeting tomorrow.

Wade will hold faculty rank in the Speech Department. He comes to UNO from a faculty position at the University of California at Santa Barbara, with a masters degree in speech.

President Kirk Naylor said that he "should be approved" tomorrow "Dr. Wade will be spending this month getting acquainted with the university—and a great deal of time identifying with the

13,079 Enrollment Predicted; Faculty Members Increase By 20

The Registrar's Office and other sources "have given us a 13,079 student prediction for this fall," says UNO President Kirk E. Naylor. "We could easily have more students, but I expect this prediction will be pretty much on the button."

In addition to the student increase, Naylor said there would be an "increase of about twenty faculty members. We hope this will take some of the load off the crowded classes. The faculty members at UNO are carrying too big a load right now."

In preparation for the record enrollment, Naylor noted that the "Science Building should be complete by the first of September, and we expect to have the dedication on Nov. 14.

"We're going to have an open house for the Fieldhouse on October 17. We are extremely proud of this facility. It is one of a few of its kind in the country," added Naylor. Renovation in the Fieldhouse includes installation of an artificial turf track, a rubberized floor surface, and improved seating.

"Campus planning is in full swing, and we expect a preliminary campus master plan by

October 15," said Naylor.

The parking situation is expected to expand as the student population expands. With the Elmwood Ravine parking ruled out at least for the coming term, the Gateway asked what would be done. Naylor said "there will be a few more spaces opened around campus, I know around the Fieldhouse. I really don't understand the students' attitude. 75 per cent of our students work, but there are a lot of students who stay on campus all day, and some don't work everyday. There are students who don't have to drive to school."

"We are investigating the possibility of acquiring land somewhere near the university and constructing a parking facility. Then we would institute shuttle bus service," added Naylor. Naylor had earlier said that the parking situation was stymied, but the university was looking at land north of Pacific Street and west of 69th Street.

The parking future depends greatly on funds from the Legislature. The Nebraska Supreme Court ruled against appropriations for UNO which would have covered an Elmwood Ravine structure.

The Gateway

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University of Nebraska at Omaha

Last of a Series

Unveiling: 'Deluxe' Addition

BY TODD SIMON

This is the last article in a month-long series on the Gene Eppley Library by Staff Writer Todd Simon. This is an exclusive news analysis gathered from material presented in previous articles.

The Gateway's proposed library addition would be built where the faculty-staff parking lot is located.

This is a deluxe eight-story facility, located at the southwest corner of the present structure. This is where the faculty parking lot is now. The walls of the building would be flush against the library on one side and the Conference Center on the other. It would extend to where the chain-link fence is. On the other side it would extend to the curb of the parking lot.

Floor Recessed

The first floor will be recessed about eight feet from the dimensions already described, and will be walled for the most part with glass. Why glass? The first two floors would be devoted to study areas and a lounge. One of the stipulations of the Library Needs Report was the need for study areas and a lounge. This would give students sunshine and an outside view. The overhang will reduce glare.

The present side door will become the end of a hallway, with another door placed at the beginning. Through this entrance a student could get immediately to the old library, the addition, the Conference Center, and the Library Office Annex. Another

entrance would be placed facing the Pep Bowl.

The upper six floors would be devoted to volumes used by undergraduate students. Area in the present building could then be devoted to microfilm, rare books, theses, private study and research rooms, and other specialty areas.

Centrally Located

This addition would be very centrally located. It would be directly across from the Student Center and the Science Building. The Engineering Building and the Annexes are only a stone's throw (literally) away.

In order to maintain a semblance of architectural coordination the addition should have a brick outside. Hopefully that would be where the resemblance ends. Inside we should find a 'modular' building, allowing for many variable uses of space. Also, sufficient lighting, bright enough and equally distributed, would necessarily be installed. Any interior design should be light and bright. This would include paints or wall paneling that are stimulating. The bottom two floors could be locked from the rest to allow late hour study.

Drawbacks

Surely there are possible drawbacks to this vision. Some consider the area much too small. Others suggest that it will overcrowd the campus. A few people felt that an addition would best be built at the east end, running against the library and the Library Office Annex. Many more suggestions will undoubtedly arise, but no matter where situated, the structure would best be tall enough to accommodate an ever-crowding campus, and efficient enough to offer full service for years.

city of Omaha. I am very happy about the selection."

Wade faces the job of being coordinator of a program that he must build himself. One of the first items on his agenda will be developing possible additions to the black studies minor, to be open to students this fall.

Naylor also told the Gateway that "Mrs. Wade (Margaret) has been recommended for appointment in the Department of English. She will probably teach Black Literature. We are looking forward to receiving a lot of help from this couple," he said.

Editorial

Change of Calender Vote A Good Idea

The fate of the proposed November change of calender to allow students to participate in the political campaigns hinges on the all-campus referendum scheduled Sept. 21-26.

Although President Kirk Naylor and other community leaders including Omaha Mayor Eugene Leahy in addition to one candidate for the Board of Regents have spoken out against the proposed recess, it appears the final decision will be made by those who would directly be affected by the proposed recess—students, faculty and staff.

Dr. Wayne Glidden, president of the University Senate, told the Gateway many members of the faculty legislative body are actually against the recess but feel the final decision should be made by the entire university community. The Gateway salutes the University Senate for this decision.

Although it is questionable that a significant number of students would participate in election campaigning even if given a week-long break from school, the final decision on this issue is most certainly headed for the scrutiny of the right persons—the entire university community.

Because students, faculty and staff will be required to make up any days allotted to a pre-election week recess, it altogether fitting and proper that they should make the choice.

Letters To The Editor

'No Entrance'

I realize we (the UNO student body) are very fortunate to have a stoplight at the intersection at the Northwestern corner of campus which allows us to exit with somewhat more ease. However, what about getting into the campus??

I will be darned if I have to pay for a ticket for entering the campus off Dodge Street through the right hand "Do Not Enter" lane. If the city of Omaha was so-o-o kind as to allow a signal light at that corner, couldn't they have thought ahead to painting a white line and posting a sign "Stop Here on Red"??

As a student I feel it is in the name of convenience and especially in the name of SAFETY that the intersection be so marked.

Mike Rissien

A Correction

The July 31 Gateway listed Amway and Bestline products as being low in phosphate. They are not.

Amway Trizyme has 52.5% phosphate, Amway SAB has 36.5% and Bestline B-7 has 27.0%. Shaklees' Basic-L, on the other hand, has .000001% phosphate.

I hope this data corrects the error in an otherwise very fine article.

Terrance White

Next week's GATEWAY, the last of this summer's papers, will be issued one day earlier, on Thurs., Aug. 13.

THE SPECTATOR

UNO Inconveniences

By TODD SIMON

There are some blatant examples of what one could call bad taste, poor planning, and lack of consideration on the UNO campus.

One of these examples is the Student Center hours. It takes a lot of nerve to call it a Student Center when the hours hardly make it a Student Lounge. The point of the matter is that not only isn't the building open long enough hours in the summer, but the summer hours aren't even posted.

The painting really makes one wonder. 1) Couldn't the painting be done at a time when it wouldn't be inconvenient to the students. 2) Couldn't it be done at a time when it wouldn't be inconvenient to the workers. 3) Couldn't we do something about the colors? The colors being painted on are extremely similar to the previous ones, and if you'll remember those, you'll remember that they were very dull. Extremely dull, EXCRUCIATINGLY DULL. Aren't colorful and bright paints in line if one is going to make it really attractive.

It goes without saying that the library shouldn't be closed on Sundays. More students would NEED it then than any other day. More might use it during the week, but they are just as likely studying from a text as using the library's volumes.

There are, of course, other

inconveniences, and each student can probably think of more to add to my list. The important point is not how many, but that they exist and WHY do they exist. It is hard to get an education with the roadblocks of needless inconsideration standing in the way.

RETROSPECTIONS...

Some have complained that there's no place left for God on the campus; He probably couldn't find a parking place.

The Spectator has been made to understand that there has been an investigation as to why freshmen have to stop into the ROTC office before they can register. The investigators were told that it wasn't mandatory, and in fact, "we had one register without it just yesterday."

★ ★ ★

This is the last week for the Spectator, but the Gateway will try to struggle through another week. There hasn't been much spectating to do recently.

The Gateway

University of Nebraska at Omaha

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Editor Richard D. Brown
Contributing Editor..... Julie Salem
Staff Writers..... Kathy Ferguson, Dave Mack,
Todd Simon, Al Shackelford
Photography..... Mike Donovan, John Windler
Business Dave Mack

Adviser: Mrs. Doreen Simpson

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Behind the Bylines

In its initial summer, The GATEWAY, has one more issue to go before the end of the Summer Sessions. Next week's paper to be issued on Thursday, a day earlier due to final exams, will be the last of the efforts of the summer staff.

Pictured above is GATEWAY Editor Richard D. Brown contemplating a new layout technique to be used for the pictures of always-hustling photographers John Windler and Mike Donovan (pictured below).

Besides writing his weekly "Spectator" column, Staff Writer Todd Simon prepares to leave the office to complete his five-week-long library investigation.

(Bottom) Staff Writer Dave Mack learns he has accumulated three bylines in one edition—quite a feat!



Southeast Asian Conflict Commentary

'Communists: No Monopoly On Oppression'

When someone shouts "Commies!" some of us no longer respond "kill 'em!" The conditioned reflexes of the McCarthy era have worn off.

We look around us and we see that Communist regimes have no monopoly on oppression. In fact, the worst dictatorships in the world may well be non-Communist. We see, for example, a rightist regime in Greece that applies Nazi-style tortures to its opponents; we see a damning report issued by the U.N. Commission on Human Rights; we hear silence from our government.

The story is repeated in Latin America, where poverty and misery build up pressure for change, and rightist military regimes, armed by the U.S., try to keep the lid on.

And so we see a generation of Americans who have come to gag on the phrase "the free world."

This disturbs those who would prefer the simple black-and-white world of the 1950s. They are uncomfortable. They would like to believe that Vietnam is Korea, or even World War II. They equate Ho with Hitler, or the invasion of Cambodia with (ultimate absurdity!) the landings at Normandy.

Never A Mistake

All our wars, they feel, must be the same, that is, all our enemies equally evil, which is to say, America never makes a mistake; it is always foul fiends we oppose.

Thinking this way, they find it impossible to understand the critics of the war. They ask: Are the critics traitors? Publicity-seekers? Fools? Is the dissent due to sunspots? Dr Spock? The Reds? Flying saucers? Or... television?

The answer: This war is under such heavy attack because it is such an unjustified war. We are on the wrong side. Now, I have no quarrel with (just different values from) the "realists," the advocates of cold calculating (but flexible) power politics. They can make out a good case for an American World Empire—although it should be noted that our two most outstanding realists, George F. Kennan and Hans J. Morgenthau, are solidly against the war.

The strongest supporters of our involvement are not the realists but those who think in terms of Cold-War rhetoric; the believers in the Free World versus the Foul Fiends. We are in our present trouble because that world-view has so little relation to reality.

What is reality in Vietnam?

First, a caveat: No-one can summarize the last third of a century of complex Vietnamese history on one Gateway page. You will have to go and dig through the dusty volumes of periodicals in the library basement and plow through massive government hearings and scan stacks of memoirs and histories.

For those who have time for only a single book, try Joseph Buttinger's VIETNAM: A Political History. His annotated bibliography can also serve as a starting-point for those who wish to go further.

Things to be Discovered

Here are a few of the things you will discover about the two rival regimes in Vietnam:

When the Japanese occupied French IndoChina in the Second World War, the Vietnamese organized a resistance, the Viet-Minh. At the end of the war, the Japanese, defeated, took a subtle revenge on the West; they turned over their conquered areas of Asia to the natives rather than to the white Western masters.

In August of 1945 cheering crowds of Vietnamese took down colonial flags and ran up their own flag—the DRVN (Democratic Republic of Vietnam) was born. In the capital, Hanoi, on September 2, the long-time leader of the Vietnamese resistance, Nguyen Ai Quoc (alias Ho Chi Minh) read a Declaration of Independence which began "All men are created equal..."

Under a Potsdam agreement, British General Gracey entered Saigon to supervise the internment of the Japanese. Instead, he freed the Vichy French and the Japanese for use against the Vietnamese. The DRVN's representatives were kicked out of Saigon; the French regained a toe-hold in their former colony. Douglas MacArthur called this "the most ignoble kind of betrayal" of the "little people we promised to liberate."

By October 1945, French General Leclerc had arrived, and as his armored columns headed out from Saigon, he made the Original Optimistic Prediction: the "mopping up" would be over in a month. The French High Commissioner, Admiral Thierry d'Argenlieu, told the troops they were "fighting for the re-establishment of French greatness." (No "protecting the free world." That alibi would come later.)

Nationalists Driven Into Viet Minh

The war drove Vietnamese nationalists of all shades of politics into the Viet Minh, the resistance movement. Overwhelming support made it a good time for the DRVN to hold elections; these were held Jan. 6, 1946. The new government began extensive reforms even while fighting the French: Land was redistributed, the University of Hanoi was opened, mass adult-education and literacy drives were begun, and dikes in the North were rebuilt.

The whole world admired the courage of the Vietnamese. The Saturday Evening Post referred to Hanoi's fight against the French as "a nation of mice revolting against the cats," and noted that "except for a small zone around Saigon, French power... has ceased to exist." Other periodicals echoed these views.

France needed a foothold in the North. They were willing to pay a big price: recognition of the DRVN as the legitimate government of Vietnam. The Convention of March 6, 1946, accomplished both. Vietnam presumably became a "free state" and French troops were to be "temporarily" stationed in Hanoi. Needless to say, French armor was soon operating out of Hanoi.

By
Jim
Bechtel

History
Teaching
Assistant

Jim Bechtel is a graduate teaching assistant in the history department.

Having served in the Peace Corp, Bechtel is a former associate editor of the Gateway and has made several contributions to the newspaper in recent years.

A native Omahan and father of two, Bechtel was the author of the "Political Primer" and "Petals" columns in recent years.

This page was offered to Bechtel as an opportunity to answer this summer's "Boot-Prints" columns written by David B. Allen.

There was an alternative to the endless military struggle which had begun. A political alternative.

Why Not Puppet Regime?

Why not create a pro-French puppet regime in the reconquered areas, give it recognition, and ignore the DRVN's claims? D'Argenlieu's adviser, Leon Pignon, said: "Our objective is clear: to transfer to the field of domestic politics the quarrel we have with the Viet Minh."

Admiral d'Argenlieu created the desired puppet government in Saigon on May 30, 1946. The Cabinet was appointed by the President who was selected by the Advisory Council which was appointed by... guess who? Admiral Thierry d'Argenlieu! (No need for embarrassing staged elections. That would come later.)

Nguyen Van Thinh, d'Argenlieu's first puppet President, called his role a "farce" and hanged himself on the day that the rival DRVN, with the support of an estimated 98% of the people, approved a Constitution. Clearly, someone with less conscience was needed for figurehead. Fat, smiling ex-Emperor Bao Dai was chosen. (Diem succeeded him. Diem was such a paragon of popularity his own generals shot him in 1963.)

The most crucial step was to persuade the rest of the world of Saigon's legitimacy. Former Ambassador to Russia William C. Bullitt popularized the "Bao Dai solution" in the U.S. in a Life article, 12-29-47. We swallowed it hook, line, and sinker.

By 1952 the U.S. was supplying 40% of the cost of the French effort to impose Saigon on the stubborn countryside. A State Dept. memo warned, in magnificent understatement, "These things have a way of snowballing", and a French Captain Riviere said "This war may last ten or fifteen years".

The national newsmedia did not share these misgivings. Opinion was solidly behind our support of Saigon and France.

Why?

The answer lies in the Free World versus Foul Fiends mentality of the 1950s.

Vietnamese Leaders Leftist Revolutionaries

By 1950 the fact that some of the Vietnamese leaders were leftist revolutionaries (i.e. "Reds") was being played up by the French. In the atmosphere of Korea and McCarthy this tactic worked.

The Vietnamese struggle for independence came to be seen as part of a Kremlin plot to conquer the world; the wishes of the Vietnamese were irrelevant, according to this view.

The New York Times (9-21-50) illustrated the lunacy of the period:

There is no denying the fact that France is holding a colony against the wishes of a large body of its nationals. At the same time the present alternatives are the French and Bao Dai or the Communists and Ho Chi Minh. With the world as it is, our support must go against the Communists.

The rest of the story we know. Or do we? Events since Diemienphu are also enshrouded in popular myth.

For example, the truth is that neither Geneva nor any other conference has ever partitioned Vietnam. The Final Declaration of Geneva specifically forbids partition ("not a political boundary") and implicitly forbids U.S. assistance to the Saigon regime ("no military bases").

The worst myth, because it perpetuates the simple-minded Free World versus Foul Fiends idea, is that the DRVN has an unpopular evil government. (With its people in an armed militia? Could we risk an armed Harlem?)

War Supporters Point to Certain Events

As proof of this allegation, supporters of the war always point to certain events:

First, a "slaughter in the North" in 1956. This refers to a peasant uprising in Nge Anh province. The over-hasty land reforms that created this unrest were modified or disbanded, the responsible government minister was punished, and Ho made a public apology which, he acknowledged, could not undo the damage already done—a frank admission.

From the Whiskey Rebellion through the Haymarket riot our own democracy has been in trouble at times. A nation undergoing the pains and mistakes of rapid modernization deserves our sympathy and our aid, not our hatred and our bombs.

Then the finger is pointed at the refugees who moved South in 1956. But most were simple Catholic converts whose conservative bishops told them "the Virgin has gone South". Others, like the Tories who fled to Canada from our own Revolution (remember?) were those, fearful of change, which every social upheaval regrettably generates.

Finally, we may be told that the DRVN and the National Liberation Front use "terror". Presumably no terror is involved when American CBUs spray napalm-coated pellets through a village. The villagers presumably smile at the discovery that the pellets continue burning while imbedded in their flesh. The friends and relatives of the 18,393 NLF village leaders assassinated, in 1968 alone, by the joint U.S.-Saigon Project Phoenix presumably chuckle at the benevolence of fate.

And presumably the mass slaughter which our technology enables us to perform (and which is our monopoly) spreads cheer and sunlight throughout that fortunate land.

What does the future hold? One theory is that if the U.S. ever withdraws more than a token number of men, the Saigon leaders, in an effort to prove to the Vietnamese that they are as patriotic and nationalistic as the DRVN and the NLF, may turn on the Americans who have devastated their land. The U.S. Army is said to have contingency plans for a fighting withdrawal. Entire South Vietnamese Army divisions could "desert" to the other side.

Such a tragedy would be the final payoff for our past blindness.

UNO's Ambassador to Atlantic City... Debbie Sullivan

If the numerologists have their say, then UNO's Debbie Sullivan is a cinch to become the next "Miss America."

Debbie will fly to Atlantic City, N.J. to begin the six days of activity, Sept. 7.

Here is how they figure. It's all based on her lucky number, which is four. Don't forget that, or you'll be in trouble.

She was entrant number 13 ($1+3=4$) in the Miss Nebraska pageant on June 13 ($1+3=4$), and was the 9th finalist in that contest. Now $9+4$ (lucky number) = 13 and 13 is $1+3$ which equals 4. It was written in the stars.

This year's Miss America pageant contestants will be numbered by states alphabetically, A to Z. In odd years the order is reversed. Since Debbie's Nebraska number will be 27, it's quite clear she has it wrapped up. It isn't? Well 27 is $2+7$ which is 9, and $9+4$ still equals 13 which is still $1+3=4$, and we all know what the number four represents.

Just to make sure, however, Debbie is rushing ahead with her preparations for Atlantic City.

She's assembling her wardrobe for the week's activities, and maintaining conditioning for the talent portion of the contest.

The new clothes alone are enough to boost the inflation index several points. The Omaha Junior Chamber of Commerce awarded Debbie a \$1,000 check, after she won the state competition, to help with her Atlantic City wardrobe.

It includes: six evening gowns, two swim suits, a talent costume, six cocktail dresses, rehearsal outfits, day wear, two pairs of nylons for each outfit (one for emergency standby) and shoes, purses, and gloves to match — all required by the contest committee.

Miss Nebraska's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Danny Sullivan, will drive East for the September 12 (three 4s) contest as will Brother Roger, 22, who will return the next day by plane to start his last semester at UNO before graduating in industrial technology in January.

Meanwhile, Debbie's days are filled with parades, contest judging, attending banquets, hostessing and ribbon cutting — sometimes several in a day.

How is Debbie bearing up under all this hectic activity? Well, when last seen she was eating from a can of Campbell's cream of mushroom soup, cold and undiluted. That surely takes nerves of steel.

Anyway, good "fourture" Debbie!



A pensive Debbie Sullivan contemplates her visit next month to Atlantic City, N.J. for the Miss America pageant and the culmination of a year's planning and hard work. Is it all over, or has it just begun?



One more month to plan and practice before she takes off for her first trip to the East Coast. Not many first-time visitors will feel the tension and excitement Debbie will experience before her big week is over.



Debbie autographs a picture for a young admirer while acting as hostess for the opening of a new drug store in West Omaha. Meeting dignitaries, cutting ribbons, attending banquets and grand openings are only part of Debbie's Miss Nebraska duties.

Faculty Senate President Dr. Wayne Glidden Discusses University Governmental Structure

By
Todd
Simon

GATEWAY: Is the University Senate working on any plans for a unitary system of government at present?

GLIDDEN: There was a report presented to the Senate last spring, but it was too late to take any action on it. The report will be presented again in September. We really don't have enough data in to make a judgment, but I think that there is a concern—something has to be done in this area.

GATEWAY: What is your personal view on the idea of unitary government?

GLIDDEN: My own personal view is simply that of the Senate. As president of the Senate I try to reflect only the attitude of the Senate. There will be more and very serious study given on this. It is not dead, and it hasn't been pigeonholed, the only reason that nothing has been done on it right now has been the summer vacation.

GATEWAY: As you may or may not know, the Student Senate has taken no action toward a unitary system of government, even though many Senators ran on this issue. Do you intend to work directly with the Student Senate on this, and how?

GLIDDEN: Oh yes, we're going to work with the Student Senate and I know as soon as we get back into operation that the Student Senate will be contacted and the wheels put in motion. It isn't going to be just the faculty senate involved in this. It doesn't make much sense if you're going to talk about a unitary system. We want to involve students in the process. They have ideas, they have their own points of view, and really if anything does come out of this study it is going to represent a great deal of compromise.

GATEWAY: What is your reaction to the recess referendum to determine whether or not a recess will happen prior to the November elections?

GLIDDEN: The only thing that the Senate did was to recommend a referendum be held on this, and we proposed a calendar that would make up the time that is missed if the referendum passed. The Senate itself did not take a position. I don't think it should have taken a position. What the Senate did was to create the machinery by which a referendum could be taken, in which the whole university community can participate. It is an important fact that day students, night students, full-time students, part-time students, faculty and staff are going to vote on this.

GATEWAY: Will the referendum be decided by a majority of the entire university community or a majority of those voting?

GLIDDEN: I believe that the Executive Council has put down one of the guidelines as the majority of the people voting. In reality, those people who are not voting are voting yes. It is strictly up to the interest of the people involved. This is why we wanted to put the dates in there, because if they agree to take this five or six day recess then it is spelled out specifically that they will go to school on vacation time. There are going to be hard and fast choices to make. It was intended this way so that people know definitely what they are voting for.

GATEWAY: Did the students work on the planning of the referendum?

GLIDDEN: The student action was that there be a dismissal, I believe. The referendum and the calendar came out of the calendar committee and then to the Executive Council, and then to the University Senate. There were students, I know, involved in the calendar committee discussion. From there on there was no

Social Studies Specialist

Dr. Wayne Glidden graduated from the University of Idaho in 1955 with a Bachelor of Science in Education degree. He received his masters degree at Idaho in 1957, and his doctorate at the University of Nebraska in 1963.

Glidden is married. He and his wife Nancy have five children. He is 38 years old.

Glidden is a member of the Nebraska Association of College Teachers of Education, the Nebraska History and Social Studies Teachers Association and the National Council for the Social Studies.

actual student involvement. I believe the Student Senate has been contacted, but they weren't able to take any action at their last meeting because they couldn't get a quorum. Yes, there are going to be students involved in the actual election process, where the votes are taken. I would imagine that when the details are worked out that the guidelines will be presented both to the University Senate and to the Student Senate. This is the right thing to do, to inform them of the voting procedures, where the voting stations are going to be, the hours that are going to be involved, and all such . . . The referendum will take place from September 21 to September 26—six days of voting.

GATEWAY: Does the University Senate Parking Committee have any power to act, or is it in an advisory capacity?

GLIDDEN: This is something that I am not clear on. They have plenty of problems, but I don't know exactly what their authority is. I know they have been working, and they've come up with some ideas, but where they fit in the structure, I think is a question, particularly on authority. I believe they are primarily as an advisory group. They have a job that nobody should be made to do. No matter what they do somebody is going to be unhappy. They have a mammoth problem to try to come up with something. Dr. Brooks and his crew have looked at this long and hard. It's going to be one of those things when you're damned if you do and you're damned if you don't. There's always going to be somebody mad.

GATEWAY: Does the University Senate intend to initiate a Committee to follow up the Library Needs Committee? Will there be a committee to investigate a possible new structure?

GLIDDEN: I think that this is already being done by the Administration. Dr. Trickett's committee's work was really a herculean job. They did a really very, very fine job on this. I think this information is being plugged into the university planning with the people who are on campus now drawing up the master plan. This has been fed into the machinery as another source of input. Now, how the president plans to use it is his business as president of the university. I think it will be fed back into the Goals and Directions Committee, but a special committee, no.

GATEWAY: Are there any primary goals of the University Senate during the upcoming academic year?

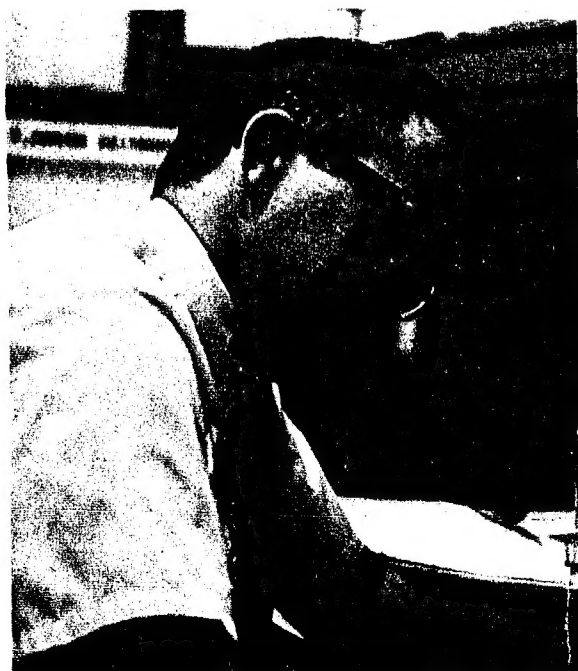
GLIDDEN: Certainly, one of the main things the Senate is going to look in on is the unitary system. Another of our primary goals is to organize and operate the referendum. Other than that I expect the information will come up through the committee structure and up through the council structure. The improvement of instruction program is very important. The University Senate will be involved very shortly in a statement of faculty responsibility which will be fed into a system-wide statement. There is a lot of work that goes on in the Senate that is not very glamorous.

GATEWAY: How were you elected?

GLIDDEN: I was elected by my peers. My name was presented to the Senate. Nominations were put open. From the list of nominations my name was voted upon by the University Senate itself. It is not something you seek, but it is something that is proposed to you. If you don't want it, then you turn it down.

GATEWAY: Has the University Senate Presidency affected your teaching load?

GLIDDEN: Yes, my teaching load has been reduced to half. I will have only six hours.



Glidden — regionally-known social studies adviser



Glidden — a counselor



Glidden — University Senate President

'... Where the Future of the Country Is'

Campus Chaplain's Job: 'Frustrating, Exciting'

It wasn't hard for the Gateway to locate United Protestant Campus Minister The Reverend Leonard S. Barry for an interview.

He attempts to make himself easily accessible to students and can easily be seen with students in one of the major congregating areas of the Milo Bail Student Center. Whether he be in a bull session with students in the vending area to the background of the Jaggerz or Marmalade, in a discussion with faculty in the second floor cafeteria, counseling with a troubled student in the Student Center's William Baxter Memorial Chapel or discussing the progress of student government with the campus leaders in the third floor Student Senate Offices, Rev. Barry is totally involved with the UNO student body.

Hired by the Board of Directors of the Campus Christian Fellowship of Omaha, Inc., an organization comprised of clergy, laymen and including students and faculty, the Rev. Barry came to Omaha in the summer of 1964 and became UNO's first campus minister.

Minister For Omaha Campuses Provided

The sole purpose of the Campus Christian Fellowship of Omaha is to provide a united campus Christian minister for each of the campuses in Omaha. The Rev. Barry serves the Creighton campus in addition to UNO. He said he tries to spend much of Monday, Wednesday and Friday on the Dodge Street campus and usually devotes Tuesdays and Thursdays to Creighton.

No student money is used to pay Rev. Barry's salary. Contributions from area clergy, church members and interested citizens are administered by the Campus Christian Fellowship of Omaha Board of Directors. The latter group sets Rev. Barry's salary and the campus minister is thus employed by them.

Just how much of a job does a campus minister have at UNO? Rev. Barry told the Gateway he had "counseling contacts" with "around 800 students" during the 1969-70 school year. He noted this is about the same as in previous years.

What are the counseling needs of college students and what are the problems which bug them into seeing a campus minister? According to Rev. Barry college students often have questions of identity, face problems in reaching vocational decisions, experience difficulties with their studies, have poor family relationships, experience growing pains with drinking, dating, sex and drugs and more today than yesterday, find themselves in need of draft counseling.

'Conscription Real Concern of Students'

Rev. Barry says he counsels students not to avoid the draft but rather "counsels them as to their inherent rights under Selective Service laws." The campus minister tabs conscription as "one of the real concerns of students" but notes that many "never think about it until it's time for their induction."

The draft aside, Rev. Barry notes there are many students who are students but don't really know why they are in a university pursuing a degree. "Just listening to them is part of the battle," Rev. Barry adds in emphasizing "they only want someone who will listen to them." Many times in such situations the student "arrives at his own answer." "He only needs sympathetic understanding and someone to bounce his ideas off on."

Does Rev. Barry operate from a context of the church? Yes. Can he force the student to? No. "You can't force the student to operate from your context because he ultimately has to make his own decision from the terms of his context," Rev. Barry says. However, when matters of doctrine become involved Rev. Barry often refers students to pastors of their denomination in the city.

Students Have Become More Idealistic

Since WW II Rev. Barry feels college students have become more idealistic and more aware of the social problems and consequently "they aren't interested in being entertained by the church—they want to serve." In essence Rev. Barry sees students as wanting to minister to those in need rather than be ministered to themselves.

Thus Rev. Barry sees campus ministry as "an avenue through which students become involved with the problems of society." "Students are less interested in problems handed down to them and more interested in helping to shape avenues of service" says Rev. Barry in adding that "students don't want to talk so much about religion but rather want to put it to work." Rev. Barry tabs this as the cause of the gap between the under 25 generation and the organized church.

"Pluralism and diversity are the styles of student life and students are demanding more self-determination now than five years ago. The church has been amiss to this," says Rev. Barry in noting that it is his job to confront this.

Draft counseling, war and peace are definitely the contemporary concerns of students but according to Rev. Barry they are also religious concerns. When a pastor gets involved with such issues, do the students see him different? Rev. Barry would like to think so. He said he would like to think of himself as the campus churches' campus ombudsman.

Interested In What Prompts Protest

Campus protest, sex, drugs—what does Rev. Barry think of the contemporary issues of the American college campus? What are the extent to of these problems at UNO?

When asked about protest Rev. Barry said he is especially interested in what prompts it. He questions the legitimacy of much of the recent protest in questioning whether the dissidents actually are willing to "work through the proper channels of protest." More importantly, Rev. Barry asks "Are the protesters willing to undergo the disciplines necessary to express legitimate protest or are they just protesting for protests' sake." In noting that we live in a violence-prone world, Rev. Barry admits he can't see violence as a "means to achieve goals" because all too often "these goals are tarnished." In emphasizing that "violence begets violence" Rev. Barry adds he feels many of those causing campus disturbances are "not interested in reforms but rather are out to overthrow the entire existing system."

However, Rev. Barry concedes that on any large urban university campus there is a lack of communication between students, administration and faculty. However, he says not all the blame lies on the administrative side. "Students have failed to take advantage of opportunities to affect greater communication." "They fail to look at administrators as persons, as people." This is where Rev. Barry feels the ombudsman's job begins.

More Sexual Freedom Today

"There is much more sexual freedom today and pre-marital sex is on the increase nationally and locally," says Rev. Barry in adding that women have become "a little more sexually promiscuous."

He admits that traditional standards are being challenged. "Some students say there must be a deep love relationship before sex, but to others, sex and love are two separate areas," Rev. Barry says in emphasizing — "we don't hear much talk about prostitutes today and this is sort of a sad commentary on our society."

Although he notes that his views might seem old-fashioned Rev. Barry says he still believes "sex has its deepest meaning in marriage." Still he adds, young people are asking why they should get married considering the high divorce rate, etc. "Why should we get married to have sex" is a question frequently asked by the college student, according to Rev. Barry.

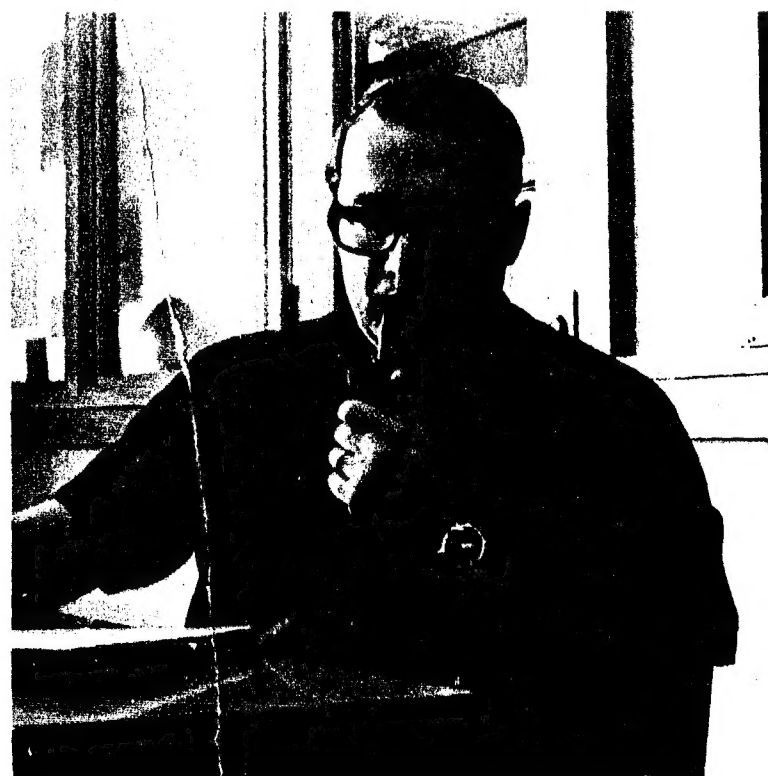
(Continued on page 7.)



Discussing . . .



Thinking . . .



Puffing.

Wise, Washington, Gonnella Lead Lettermen As Gridders Prepare For 10 Game Schedule

By Dave Mack

The first running back in UNO history to rush for 1,000 yards in one season, the top defensive lineman for the past two years and a quarterback who last season averaged more than 200 yards a game in total offense, will provide the nucleus for the 1970 University of Nebraska at Omaha football team.

Phil Wise, Mel Washington and Rocco Gonnella will join the twenty-eight other returning lettermen and approximately fifty other candidates for the beginning of fall football practice August 24. Coach Al Caniglia plans two drills per day, six days a week to prepare the Indians for the September 12th opener with South Dakota.

UNO will compete for the second year in the Plains Division of the Rocky Mountain Athletic Conference. Six conference opponents and four non-conference teams fill the Indians ten game schedule.

Last Years Record Not Indicative

Caniglia feels he has the material to field a team "that will be representative against both its division and non-conference opposition." He cites last year's record of three wins and six losses as "not indicative of the type of football team we had," blaming a slow start and lack of consistency on that season's effort and noting "we had a pretty good team during the second half of the season."

Caniglia can call on three returning starters for his offensive backfield: Wise, who gained 1,148 yards and scored fifteen touchdowns; Gonnella, who passed for close to 2,000 yards; and junior fullback Bill Walker. Gonnella's favorite receiver and All-RMAC flankerback Tom McKernan has graduated, but sophomore Mark Poole should prove to be an adequate replacement. Charlie McWhorter showed promise during spring drills and should be able to provide reserve strength at running back.

The outlook for the offensive line is not as bright. All four interior linemen were lost to graduation, including last year's top offensive lineman, center Richr Emsick. Caniglia has moved Phil Pattavina from defense to try and fill one of the tackle spots, Al Palone will get a chance at center, and Pat Herron could knock down a slot at guard. Returning letterman Dan Crnkovich is a solid choice for wide receiver.

Defensive Line Experienced

The defense has a reverse of the offensive problem; an experienced line, but an untested backfield. Most sorely missed from last year's squad will be NAIA All-American linebacker Dom Polifrone. Washington, who doubles during the off-season as a wrestling champion and 330-pound Gary Kipfmiller will man the tackle posts, with Rich Luger and three-year veteran John Brennan anchoring the end positions. Tim McGill returns at middle guard, but experience at the other defensive slots is missing. The entire defensive secondary from last season are now alumni. Help could come from Frank Sanders, a transfer from Lincoln.

The Indians will operate out of a multiple Pro-Set offense, with two running backs and two wide receivers. Coach Caniglia figures to put the ball in the air about 65 per cent of the time, depending upon how his team is defended. He is prepared to go either way on offense, "if they try and key on Wise we will throw more, and if they try and stop Gonnella's arm, we will have a strong running game."

Defensively, UNO will utilize a basic four-three, with two cornerbacks and two safeties.

Caniglia looks for marked improvement in this season's defensive unit, stressing that this is the area that will have to improve in order to better last season's performance. He also feels the offense will have to be more consistent in scoring. We can't be blowing scoring opportunities due to fumbles or missed field goals as we did last year."

Northern Colorado Chief Obstacle

Defending RMAC champion Northern Colorado (formerly Colorado State College) is rated by Caniglia as the chief obstacle to UNO's capturing the Plains Division title. Emporia State could also be a problem and Drake appears to be the toughest of the non-conference opposition.

This season's home games with the exception of the opener will be played at the UNO stadium. Caniglia wanted to play more games on campus than in the past, since he believes "college football is a game played by students for students." He maintains, "There is no one on the schedule we can't beat, if we play up to our capabilities, and students and fans who attend the games can be assured of some hard-hitting, action-packed, first-rate college football."



Caniglia evaluating the defense.

1970 Football Schedule	
September 12	at South Dakota University
September 19	Morning-side* (7:30-Rosenblatt)
September 26	at Drake
October 3	Wayne State* (Parents Day)
October 10†	at Northern Colorado
October 17†	Southern Colorado*
October 24†	at Fort Hays State
October 31†	Kansas State (Emporia)* (Band Day)
November 7th†	at Kansas State (Pittsburg)
November 14†	Washburn*
*Home Games—1:30, Campus Stadium	
†Conference Games	

By
Dave
Mack



Caniglia beginning 11th year as head coach.

Another Season

Head football coach Al Caniglia is beginning his eleventh season on this campus. Caniglia is a native Omahan, and is 48 years old.

Some recent records:

In 1966, Omaha University went 1-9, beating only Emporia, by a score of 13-0.

In 1967, Omaha University won the Central Intercollegiate Conference crown with a 4-0 record. The team was headed by Marlin Briscoe, who set 21 individual Indian records. The squad set or tied a total of 40 records in what was Omaha University's greatest offensive year.

In 1968, Omaha University became UNO, and once again won the CIC with a 4-0 mark, while going 0-5 in non-conference games.

Last year UNO was 4th in the Plains Division of the Rocky Mountain Conference, with a season record of 3-6.

Campus Chaplain's Job

"A student has to make his own decision and determine his own values." Whether he does this by following society and societal trends or whether he develops his own sense of integrity is his decision notes Rev. Barry. He feels the student contemplating pre-marital sex should ask himself what standards he wants for his children "Would they want a married partner that is promiscuous and to whom sexual relations are a casual thing" Rev. Barry asks.

Student Lives With Consequences

However Rev. Barry notes that because the student is ultimately forced to make the decision it is himself who will have to "live by the consequences."

Although Rev. Barry notes there is not as much experimentation with hard drugs on the UNO campus as that at other schools, he is confident "there is a lot of experimentation with marijuana." One of the problems, according to Rev. Barry, is that the students "odn't see marijuana as a problem." The campus pastor is dead set against the experimentation with marijuana "because it may lead to harder drugs." Pushers often push opium along with marijuana and the student can be tempted into trying a bigger trip says Rev. Barry.

Rev. Barry who came to UNO after four years service as Methodist campus minister at Central Missouri State College, says he "dreams of a university interfaith center to be established soon near the UNO campus." He is optimistic that a location can be picked by this fall. The center would have offices, common meeting rooms and a chapel. Even with the interfaith center, Rev. Barry emphasizes his work would "still be an on-campus activity."

Many Students Unaware of Rev. Barry

What do students think of having a minister available on campus? Many polled by the Gateway were unaware that there was one and others questioned the effectiveness of having a chaplain on campus. "I think this place is right for a revival" stated one student apparently unaware of the functions of a campus chaplain. Gary Meloy, a liberal arts sophomore, said he rarely sees Rev. Barry hanging around "the people who need help," but rather with the student government leaders. "I still would like to know what his job is" Meloy replied.

Student Body President Steve Wild labeled Rev. Barry's place on campus as being "very important." Wild said he has "talked to Barry several times" and feels the chaplain should be on the UNO campus five days a week rather than just three. "This would make his services more available as a draft counselor" Wild added.

How does Rev. Barry, married and the father of two, see his role on campus? "It's frustrating but the college campus is where the future of our country is," says Rev. Barry in adding he finds his job nevertheless, "exciting, rewarding and challenging."

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Business Community More Socially Aware

John Else Evaluates Minority Student Education

By Al Shackelford

"The business community is ahead of this university in social awareness," says John Else, UNO sociology instructor. "They are faced with the consequences of social disorder and know that if they don't get minorities into the system they will be hurt in the long run."

"Now we've got two grants for volunteer programs through Title I of the Higher Education Act," he explained. "One, the Manpower for Urban Progress is used to train as many as 400-500 students and faculty members recruited to work with volunteer agencies in low income areas doing research in slum housing, tutoring, coaching, etc."

"The second" the Elm Creek, Nebr. native continued, "is called the 'Volunteer Colleagues'. In this program we recruited from the community as well as from the students and faculty. We wanted such diverse backgrounds as maybe a doctor's wife or an employee of Northwestern Bell who wants to help and meet weekly with a student who has scored low on his entrance exam to help him adjust to school." The program director is Mike Adams.

Else, who holds a B.A. from the Lincoln campus, a B.D. from Yale, and a M.A. from UNO, feels that universities who are now beginning to court minority students should make the effort to see that he has the skills needed for success.

Low Income Students Lose Educationwise

"A student from a low-income family loses .2 years of education to his counterpart from a higher income family for each year he attends school," he explained.

"The 'Volunteer Colleagues' is only a substitute," Else stated, "for a more extensive program we had proposed. Our real dream for minority students who come from inadequate preparation is an intensive type curriculum in which one year they will make up the deficit and get one year's college out of the way at the same time."

"With our technology," he continued "we should be able to overcome this gulf. These people have potential and only need an intensive experience to come up."

He explained that the program would consist of teams of two people, one in reading and study skills and the other in verbal and writing skills. Neither money nor personnel are now available according to Else.

"Many minority students come to universities without communication skills," said Else who helped form the first Head Start Program in Mississippi while working for the National Council of Churches from 1964-66. "We have students graduating from Technical High School who can't read or write."

He stated that the university has a lot of resources to give the community that it's not giving. He cited the Center for Urban Affairs (CUA) as being "business oriented", and charged that the data bank has no information on slum housing or information that could expose social ills. He continued, however, that CUA has one small project now to begin relating to minority and poverty problems.

"There are two or three things we're now trying to do," he stated. "In Introduction to Social Welfare the past semester we let students substitute a percentage of their time at the Urban Studies Center run by the Clair Memorial United Methodist Church."

A Confrontation Dialogue Center

"This is a confrontation dialogue center", he continued, "where low income persons come in and sit across the table and confront the students with the issues they live with daily. Many students called it the highpoint of their university experience, just for the enlightenment to minority problems. We're hoping that it will result in a change of attitude," he stated, "because all types of people are taking the course and being exposed to this confrontation."

On the other hand, the Center for Urban Education (CUE) is an extension center of the university providing classes in social work for para-professionals and people already working for some type of social agency.

"We have a field experience class for persons majoring in social work for para-professionals and people already working low income communities like the 'Parent and Child Center' and we have some students working on social planning issues, for example, helping reconcile differences between day care centers and health and fire departments."

"The law makes it almost impossible to get a day care center licensed," he admonished. It doesn't say anything about the homes in which these children live and the conditions there. And it doesn't take into consideration that the day care centers are safer and more educational than if the kids stayed in their own home, or that its more beneficial to them."

Day Care Centers Necessary

"If there are no day care centers then the mothers can't work and this keeps them dependent," he pointed out.

"Another thing I'm personally involved in is the creation of the Edward Danner Memorial Children's Center, opening in September," Else stated.

According to Else, if the center enrolls 44 students paying the full tuition of \$500, 22 additional students could be awarded scholarships. Names of students needing scholarships are being solicited.

"Instruction at the school will be of the Montessori method," Else said. "However," he continued, "the school will have some educational materials in addition to this program which will concentrate on developing the creative potentials of the child as well."

The Montessori method is one which allows each child to move at his own pace. It is an upgraded approach and the children help one another learn.

Charles Jones, a supervisor of cottage parents at the Nebraska Home for Children in Lincoln, is co-sponsor with Else. Jones was a member of UNO's sociology department during the first summer session.



'A student from a low-income family loses .2 years of education to his counterpart from a higher income family for each year he attends school.'

John Else

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